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(43) 国际公布日: 2003年1月9日(09.01.03)

PCT

(10) 国际公布号: WO 03/02124 A1

(51) 国际分类号⁷: A61K 31/565, A61P 9/06, 9/10, 19/10, 13/12, 37/04

(21) 国际申请号:

PCT/CN02/00364

(22) 国际申请日:

2002年5月29日(29.05.02)

(25) 申请语言:

中文

(26) 公布语育:

中文

(30) 优先权:

0114864.0

2001年6月28日(28.06.01)

CN

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- (84) 指定国(地区): ARIPO专利(GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), 欧亚专利(AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), 欧洲专利(AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI专利(BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG)

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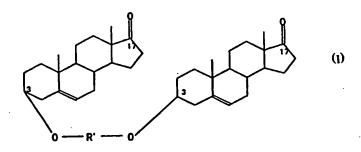
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(54) Title: USE OF BIS-ACID(5-ANDROSTEN-17-ONE-3β-HYDROXYL) DIESTERS FOR MANUFACTURE **PHARMACEUTICALS**

(54) 发明名称: 二酸(5—雄甾烯—17—酮—38—羟基)二酯用于制备药物

R' is
$$SO(CH_2) nOS$$
 or $C(CH_2) n' C$, $n=2\sim5$, $n'=1\sim4$



(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to use of bis-acid(5-androsten-17-one-3β-hydroxyl) (I) diesters for manufacture of pharmaceuticals for treatment of arrhythmia, myocardial ischemia, brain ischemia, hypoimmunity, osteoporosis and renal failure.

(57) 摘要

本发明涉及式 I 的二酸(5-雄甾烯-17-3 β-羟基)二酯化合物在制备用于治疗心律失常、心肌缺血、脑缺血以及机体免疫功能低下、骨质疏松、肾衰等疾病的药物中的应用。

式 I

二酸 (5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基) 二酯 用于制备药物

技术领域

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本发明涉及二酸(5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯(式 I)在制药中的应用。

背景技术

由于生活水平的提高和医疗保健的不断进步,人均寿命越来越长,使世界人口老龄化的趋势越来越明显。据中国老年协会专家指出,我国老年人口迅速增长,1990年以来,我国老年人口以平均每年3.32%的速度增长,1994年底,全国60岁以上老年人口总数已达到1.1亿,约占人口总数的9.5%。2001年,我国己成为"老年型"国家,随着老年人口增加,对老年性疾病的防治问题也越来越突出。因此,研制开发新的防治常见老年性疾病的新药,已成为当今医药学界的一个研究热点。

心律失常、心肌缺血、脑缺血、免疫功能低下、骨质疏松、肾衰等是常见的老年性疾病,而且许多情况下是多种病症同时出现于同一病人身上。但是,现有的治疗这些疾病的药物普通存在着适用症单一、疗效不尽理想的问题。因此,研究开发一种对上述多种老年性疾病具有良好的综合治疗效果的药物,这对方便老年性疾病的防治、保证老年人健康将具有十分重要的意义。

20 <u>发明内容</u>

本发明的目的是研究提供二酸(5- 雄甾烯-17-酮-3 β-羟基)二酯在制备用于药物治疗心律失常、心肌缺血、脑缺血、机体免疫功能低下、骨质疏松、肾衰等常见老年性疾病的药物中的应用。

本发明的二酸(5- 雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯化合物的结构式如式 25 1 所示(以下简称式 I 化合物)。

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式I

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即式 I 化合物依 R'基团的不同可分为两类,一类为二醇二磺酸(5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3 β-羟基)二酯(以下简称为式 IA 类化合物),具体可以是乙二醇二磺酸(5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3 β-羟基)二酯,或丙二醇二磺酸(5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3 β-羟基)二酯,或戊二醇二磺酸(5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3 β-羟基)二酯,或戊二醇二磺酸(5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3 β-羟基)二酯;另一类为二酸(5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3 β-羟基)二酯(以下简称为式 IB 类化合物),具体可以是丙二酸(5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3 β-羟基)二酯,或戊二酸(5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3 β-羟基)二酯,或戊二酸(5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3 β-羟基)二酯,或戊二酸(5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3 β-羟基)二酯,或戊二酸(5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3 β-羟基)二酯,或戊二酸(5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3 β-羟基)二酯,或己二酸(5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3 β-羟基)

本发明包括:

式 I 化合物在制备用于治疗心律失常的药物中的应用;

式 I 化合物在制备用于治疗心肌缺血、脑缺血的药物中的应用;

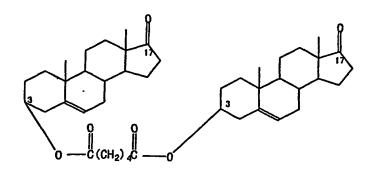
式 I 化合物在制备用于增强机体免疫力的药物中的应用;

式I化合物在制备用于治疗骨质疏松、肾衰的约物中的应用。

本发明的式 I 化合物最优选的是丁二酸(5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯 (式 II)。

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式Ⅱ

实验证明,本发明中的式 I 化合物在治疗心律失常、心肌缺血、脑缺血、 免疫功能低下、骨质疏松、肾衰等方面具有显著的效果,由此可知,以式 I 化合物作为活性成份制备的药物,将对相应的病症具有良好的治疗效果,特 别是对心律失常、心肌缺血、脑缺血、免疫功能低下、骨质疏松及肾功能衰 竭等常见的老年性疾病具有良好的治疗效果。说明式 I 化合物可用于制备治 疗上述病症的药物。

实验还证明式I化合物具有低毒性和高安全性,适宜作为药物应用。

本发明的式 I 化合物用于制备药物,可与普通常规的药剂填充剂配合,经常规方法而制得;可根据需要制成适当的剂型,如针剂、输液、片剂、粉剂、颗粒剂、胶囊剂、糖浆剂或栓剂等。以式 I 化合物为活性成份的药物,通常以口服方式使用,当然也可以采用其它给药方式;其每天使用剂量一般为约0.01~1000毫克,成年人常用量为每天0.1~500毫克,最常用剂量为0.3~300毫克。每天一次或分数次服用。

本发明中的式 IA 类化合物可由 5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3 磺酸钠(式 III)溶于乙二醇二甲醚中,加入二卤代烷[二碘(或溴)乙(或丙、丁、戊)烷](式 IV),在相转移剂(四正丁基溴化铵)存在下反应而制得。其反应过程示意如下:

R-OSO₃Na (式 III) +
$$\times$$
 (式 IV) \times (式 IA)

X=I 或 Br, n=2~5, R=C₁₉H₂₇O, 式 IV 中 n 与式 I 中的 n 相同。

本发明中的式 IB 类化合物可由 3 β -羟基-5-雄甾烯-17-酮(式 V)与相应的二酰氯(即丙、丁、戊或已二酰氯)(式 VI)在四氢呋喃中 110℃搅拌反应制得。其反应过程示意如下:

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R—0—
$$C(CH_2)$$
 n' C —0— R +2HX (式 IB)

本发明具体实施例

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以下通过实例对式 I 化合物的制备方法作进一步说明:

制备实例 1: 称取 3.68g 5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3 β -磺酸钠盐溶于 50ml 乙二醇二甲醚中,加入 1.5g l, 2-二碘乙烷及 1.6g 四正丁基溴化铵和 20 ml 水,于 60 ℃搅拌回流反应 4 小时,得到的混合物冷却后用乙醚萃取三次,合并萃取液,用水洗,再用无水硫酸钠干燥,蒸除溶剂,得到 6.1g 所需产物一乙二醇二磺酸(5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3 β -羟基)二酯。

若分别用 1,3-二碘丙烷或 1,4-二碘丁烷、1,5-二碘戊烷代替上述实例 1中的 1,2-二碘乙烷,则最后得到的产物即分别为丙二醇二磺酸(5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯或丁二醇二磺酸(5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯或戊二醇二磺酸(5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯。

制备实例 2: 称取 500g 3 β-羟基 5-雄甾烯-17-酮溶于 1000ml 四氢呋喃溶液中,滴加入 50ml 丁二酰氯,110℃下搅拌反应,TLC 检验反应基本完成后,将反应混合物倾入冰水中,用乙酸乙酯:石油醚(1:1)洗涤三次,得到 II 化合物粗品,硅胶 H 柱层析得式 II 化合物纯品 400g。

若分别用丙二酰氯、己二酰氯或戊二酰氯代替上述实例 2 中的丁二酰氯,则最后得到的产物即分别为丙二酸(5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯、己二酸(5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯或戊二酸(5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯。

下列通过实验实例将进一步说明本发明的式 I 化合物的医药用途用其效果。

实验实例 1 急性毒性实验

一、材料

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实验样品:式 I 化合物(8种,式 IA类, n=2,3,4,5;式 IB类, n'=1,2,3,4) 由广州时珍堂天然产物生理活性研究中心提供,批号分别为: 19970101, 19970102, 19970103, 19970104, 19970105, 19970106, 19970107, 19970108。

实验动物: NIH 系小鼠,由广东省医学实验中心提供,批号 1997A029。

二、方法与结果

八种式 I 化合物分别按以下方法进行实验:

2.1 灌胃给予受试物急性毒性实验:

选择健康 NIH 系小鼠, 体重 20±2g, 20 只, 雌雄各半, 将受试物以 0.5% 数甲基纤维素钠配成 20mg/ml 悬浮液, 对小鼠一次灌胃受试物悬浮液 0.8ml/20g 体重,连续观察七天,小鼠活动敏捷,毛皮光滑,未引起死亡或异常反应,限于给药浓度和体积不能再增大,不能测出其 LD₅₀。故进行最大耐受量试验。选择健康小鼠 20 只,雌雄各半,于 24 小时内分 3 次灌服式 I 化合物悬浮液 (20mg/ml),每次 0.5mg/20g 体重,总剂量达 1.5g/kg 体重,观 察 7 天,此期间让小鼠自由进食和饮水,小鼠活动敏捷,毛皮光滑,未引起死亡或异常反应。

2.2 腹腔注射给予受试物急性毒性实验:

选取健康 NIH 系小鼠,体重 20±2g,20 只,雌雄各半,将受试物以 0.5% 羧甲基纤维素钠配成 20mg/ml 悬浮液,经超声波乳化器及高速搅拌器处理使颗粒细化、均匀,对小鼠一次腹腔注射受试物 1.0ml/20g 体重,连续观察 7天,小鼠活动正常、敏捷、毛皮光滑,未引起动物死亡或异常反应,限于给受试样品浓度和不能再增大,故进行最大耐受量试验。

另选择健康 NIH 系小鼠 40 只, 体重 20±2g, 雌雄各半,于 24 小时每隔 4 小时受试物(20mg/ml),每次 0.5m1/20g 体重,共 6 次。此后连续观察 7 天, 此期间让小鼠自由进食和饮水。

三、结论

- 1. 小鼠每天灌胃给予式 I 化合物最大耐受量应不小于 0.5×3×20×50=1.5g/kg,按体表面积换算,相当于 70kg 成年人用量(50mg)的 232.7 倍(0.5×3×20×387.9÷50)。在最大耐受量试验给受试样品后观察期间,小鼠活动敏捷,毛皮光滑,未引起死亡或异常反应。
 - 2. 小鼠注射给予式 I 化合物最大耐受量为不小于 3g/kg 体重(=0.5×20×

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6×50mg)。在最大耐受量试验给受试样品后观察期间,小鼠活动敏捷,毛皮光滑,未引起死亡或异常反应。

注射给予式 I 化合物对小鼠最大耐受量,相当于 70kg 成年人每天用量 (10mg)的 2327 倍(0.5×6×20×387.9÷100)。

3. 由此可知, 式 I 化合物属无毒性级化合物。

实验实例 2 抗心律失常作用

一、实验材料

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丙二酸 (5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯 (代号化合物 C),或丁二酸 (5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯 (代号化合物 D),或戊二酸 (5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯 (代号化合物 E),或己二酸 (5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯 (代号化合物 F),乙二醇二磺酸 (5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯 (代号化合物 G),丙二醇二磺酸 (5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯 (代号化合物 H),丁二醇二磺酸 (5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯 (代号化合物 I),戊二醇二磺酸 (5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯 (代号化合物 I),戊二醇二磺酸 (5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯 (代号化合物 J);均由本实验室合成提供,使用时0.5%CMC-Na 配成所需浓度液体;去氢异雄甾酮(Prasterone, Pras),胺碘酮(Amiodarin, Amio) Sanofi&Winthrop药厂出品;乌头碱(Aconitine, Aco)和哇巴因(Ouabain, Oua)是 Merck 药厂出品;羧甲基纤维素钠(CMC-Na),广州市化学试剂玻璃仪器批发部进口分装。

NIH 小鼠, 广东省医学实验动物中心提供, 实验动物合格证号: 97A018。 SD 大鼠, 广东省医学实验动物中心提供, 实验动物合格证号: 97A017。 新西兰大白兔, 医动字 26-97043 号, 广东省南海市黄岐泌冲威龙养殖场提供。

MS-302 多媒体生物信号记录分析系统(广东药学院); WZ-50D 型微量 25 注射泵(浙江医科大学医学仪器厂)。

- 二、方法与结果
- 1、对乌头碱诱发大鼠心律失常的影响

SD 大鼠,雄性,体重 218.3±20.0g,腹腔注射乌拉坦 1.2g/kg 麻醉,以 MS302 生物信号记录分析系统连续监视并记录 II 导联心电图 (ECG)。舌下静脉给药或 0.5%CMC-Na 后 10min,颈外静脉插管,以 2.5 μ g/min 速度恒速静脉注射 Aco,分别记录出现室性早搏(ventricular premature beat, VP),室性心

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动过速(ventricular tachycardia, VT),心室纤颤(ventricular fibrillation, VF)及心脏停搏(cardiac arrest, CA)时 Aco 的用量并进行 t 检验,表 1 显示式 I 的化合物 C、化合物 D、化合物 E 出现 VP、VT、VF和 CA 所需 Aco 的用量均显著高于静脉注射 0.5%CMC-Na 组,在 0.5mg/kg 剂量下,化合物 C、化合物 D、化合物 E 效果明显较 Pras 及胺腆酮好。

表 1 对乌头碱诱发大鼠心律失常的作用(n=10, x±s)

	组别			Aco 的用量(μĝ·kg·¹)	
	(mg/	kg)	VP	VT	VF	CA
	CMC-Na		65.5±15.2	.84.6±30.1	121.4±28.0	148.2±33.0
	化合物 C	0.5	98.0±29.1**	118.9±35.3*	152.8±39.3*	186.5±31.7*
10	化合物 D	0.5	122.4±20.5**	137.8±24.4*	186.4±30.2*	204.0±28.0*
	化合物E	0.5	108.2±37.4**	122.4±37.8*	163.4±30.5**	184.5±27.1*
	Pras	4.5	93.5±19.0**	110.0±16.1*	132.7±24.4	164.5±27.1
	皮 脾酮	3	90.0±25.7*	108.8±25.4	141.2±28.2	176.0±38.0*

与 CMC-Na 组相比较: *P<0.05, **P<0.01

2、对 Oua 诱发豚鼠心律失常的影响

雄性豚鼠 40 只,体重 288.8±38.3g,分 6 组腹腔注射乌拉坦 1.2g/kg 麻醉。颈外静脉给药或静脉注射 0.5%CMC-Na 后 10min,颈外静脉插管以 3 μ g/min 速度静脉注射 0ua,记录 ECG,分别测出 VP、VT、VF 及 CA 时的 0ua 用量并进行 t 检验。表 2 显示化合物 F、化合物 G、化合物 H 组出现 VP,VT,VF及 CA 时所需 0ua 用量显著增加,表明化合物 F、化合物 G、化合物 H 组能显著提高豚鼠心脏 0ua 中毒的耐受剂量。

表 2. 对 Oua 引起的心律失常的作用 (n=8, x±s)

组另	组别		Oua 剂量	量(μg/kg)	
(mg/k	(g)	VP	VT	VF	CA
CMC-Na ²⁵ 化合物 F	1.5	60.9 ± 14.6 87.4 ± 21.3**	92.9 ± 29.0	137.2 ± 31.9	166.6 ± 33.7
化合物 G	1.5	$110.9 \pm 20.3***$	139.4 ± 35.4** 144.3 ± 33.8**	176.2 ± 48.1* 188.7 ± 37.8**	212.0 ± 40.6* 228.0 ± 39.8**
化合物 H Pras	2.5	116.0 ± 37.0**	140.2 ± 35.6**	198.1 ± 41.5**	223.2 ± 30.7**
皮 腆酮	4.5 3	89.3 ±15.5*** 118.4 ± 33.5***	131.6±24.6** 175.0 ± 41.1***	165.4±26.4* 247.6 ± 46.1***	195.5± 33.0* 283.6 ± 43.9***

与 CMC-Na 组相比较: *P<0.05, **P<0.01, ***P<0.001. •

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3、对氯化钡(BaC1₂)诱发心律失常的影响

SD 大鼠 50 只, 雄性, 体重 236. 7±13. 7, 腹腔注射 10%水合氯醛 0. 3g/kg 麻醉, 记录 ECG, 颈外静脉插管作给药用。静脉注射 BaCl₂4mg/kg, 一般立即 出现室性早搏、心动过速, 并发展成稳定和典型的双向性心律失常。待出现 稳定和典型的双向性心律失常后立即静脉注射药或 0.5%CMC-Na, 以窦性心律恢复和恢复后维持时间(60min 内)为标准, 比较 5 组作用。由表 3 可见化合物 I、化合物 J对 BaCl₂所致心律失常均有非常显著的治疗作用, 维持时间较长, 相较胺腆酮起效快。

表 3 对氯化钡 (BaCl₂) 诱发心律失常的作用 (n=10, x±s)

组别	恢复窦性心律时间	窦性心律维持时间
(mg/kg)	(min)	(min)
CMC-Na	38.648±8.142	21.482±8.041
化合物 I 0.5	6.752±4.123***	45.478±5.271***
化合物 J 1.5	3.584±2.471***	51.762±6.275***
化合物 J 2.5	0.845±1.529***	59.248±1.527***
胺 脾酮 3	15.859±5.126***	40.156±5.124***

与 CMC-Na 组相比,***P<0.001

实验实例 3 对心肌缺血的保护作用

一、实验材料

丙二酸 (5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯 (代号化合物 C),或丁二酸 (5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯 (代号化合物 D),或戊二酸 (5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯 (代号化合物 E),或已二酸 (5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯 (代号化合物 G), 丙二醇二磺酸 (5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯 (代号化合物 G), 丙二醇二磺酸 (5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯 (代号化合物 H),丁二醇二磺酸 (5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯 (代号化合物 I),戊二醇二磺酸 (5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯 (代号化合物 I),戊二醇二磺酸 (5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯 (代号化合物 J);均由中山大学药学系药物化学实验室合成提供,使用时 0.5%CMC-Na 配成所需浓度液体;硝苯地平 (Nifedipine, Nif),大同市利群制药厂生产,羧甲基纤维素钠 (CMC-Na),广州市化学试剂玻璃仪器批发部进口分装。

SD 大鼠,广东省医学实验动物中心提供,实验动物合格证号: 98A033 30 新西兰大白兔,医动字 26-98043 号,广东省南海市黄岐泌冲威龙养殖场 提供。

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MS-302 多媒体生物信号记录分析系统 (广东药学院); WZ-50D 型微量 注射泵(浙江医科大学医学仪器厂)。

二、实验方法

SD 大鼠, 试验前测定 ECG 和胸导联, 弃去 T 波、ST 段位移有异常和心律 失常者。选取合格大鼠, 体重 208.1±18.8g, 雌雄兼用, 按表 4 分组, 每组 5 8 只大鼠, 按表 4 剂量十二指肠给予受试化合物或同体积 0.5%CMC-Na 溶液, 30min 后乙醚麻醉,记录 ECG 后颈背部皮下注射异丙肾上腺素(Isoproterenol, ISO) 2mg/kg, 30min 后再记录 ECG 1 次, 于第一次灌胃供试品后 24 小时和 48 小时,各组按上述方法重复组给供试药及 ISO 并记录 ECG。72 小时后眼眶取 血并离心分离血清,处死大鼠,剪取心尖以 4℃生理盐水制成 10%的心肌组织 匀浆备用。

对ΣST段位移幅度的影响

测量第一次给 ISO 前、第一、二、三次皮下注射 ISO 后 30min 各鼠 ST 值, 计算 Σ ST 的 mv 数均值作为心肌损伤程度的指标并做 t 检验。

对血清中 CK、LDH 和 MDA 的影响

用试剂盒测血清中的丙二醛(MDA)、乳酸脱氢酶(LDH)和肌酸激酶 (CK) 的变化。

对心肌组织匀浆中 CK、LDH 和 MDA 的影响

用试剂盒测血清和心肌匀浆中的丙二醛(MDA)、乳酸脱氢酶(LDH) 20. 和肌酸激酶(CK)的变化。

三、结果

1、对ΣST 段的影响

ST 段的变化幅度可基本反映心肌缺血的严重程度,而 ST 段可作为缺 血程度的定量指标。皮下注射 ISO 诱发大鼠心肌缺血后,ST 段明显抬高,显 25 示大鼠心肌有严重的心肌缺血损作。实验结果(见表 4)表明受试化合物各 组和硝苯地平均能降低皮下注射 ISO 引起的 ST 段的异常抬高程度 (ΣST 平 均位移幅度),式 I 化合物对 ISO 致心肌缺血大鼠的心肌具有保护作用。

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表 4 对异丙肾上腺素致大鼠心肌损伤模型中 ST 的影响

	Group	Dose		Σς	ſ/mv	
		/mg·kg ⁻¹	30min	24h	48h	72h
	CMC-Na		1.26±0.24	1.18±0.21	0.87±0.17	0.90±0.15
	化合物(0.76	0.64±0.21***	0.52±0.11***	0.50±0.14***	0.52±0.12***
5	化合物 I	0.76	0.42±0.20***	0.47±0.13***	0.42±0.08***	0.40±0.10***
	化合物 B	E 0.76	0.53±0.11***	0.50±0.10***	0.57±0.04***	0.51±0.07***
	化合物 F	0.76	0.47±0.10***	0.57±0.15***	0.61±0.05***	0.53±0.08***
	化合物(3 0.76	0.51±0.13***	0.50±0.14***	0.67±0.19***	0.42±0.07***
	化合物 F	I 0.76	0.53±0.11***	0.50±0:10***	.0.52±0.04***	0.51±0.12***
	化合物 I	0.76	0.49±0.12***	0.54±0.12***	0.50±0.06***	0.54±0.08***
	化合物 J	0.76	0.54±0.12***	0.52±0.07***	0.56±0.07***	0.54±0.08***
10	Nif组	0.76	0.50±0.09***	0.53±0.08***	0.52±0.05***	0.51±0.07***

x±s, n=8, 与 CMC-Na 组相比, ***P<0.001

2、对血清中 CK、LDH 和 MDA 的影响

大鼠皮下注射 ISO 后,血清中的 CK、LDH 和 MDA 均明显上升,显示由于心肌组织的损伤而使心肌细胞中的 CK 和 LDH 漏出到血液中,血清中的脂质过氧化物(Lipid per-oxidation, LPO)大量增加。表 5 显示受试化合物可明显抑制 CK 和 LDH 从心肌细胞内向血清中漏出,显著抑制 I_{so} 致大鼠血清中MDA 的异常升高,对心肌细胞具有保护作用。

表 5 对 Iso 致心肌损伤大鼠血清的影响

Group	Dose /mg·kg ⁻¹	Activity of CK (U/L)	Activity of LDH (U/L)	MDA (nmol/ml)
CMC-Na		359.23±34.25	389.23±34.41	50.42±3.21
化合物 C		262.50±35.41***	270.13±27.46***	28.29±6.56***
化合物 [229.27±31.32***	218.55±37.35***	18.15±4.52***
化合物 E		275.44±21.81***	267.35±38.42***	25.54±3.80***
化合物 F		252.17±18.41***	250.40±31.30***	24.16±4.18***
化合物 G		248.20±20.50***	254.75±30.81***	20.54±2.11***
化合物 H	0.76	261.24±24.27***	253.24±31.55***	21.17±3.36***
化合物I	0.76	242.14±22.72***	233.35±18.46***	24.64±2.53***
化合物 J	0.76	239.40±16.15***	257.05±31.30***	26.47±3.25***
Nif	0.76	255.90±31.22***	224.01±51.20***	27.17±3.44***

与 CMC-Na 组相比, x±s, n=8, ***P<0.001

30 3、对心肌组织匀浆中 CK、LDH 和 MDA 的影响

大鼠皮下注射 ISO 后,心肌组织中的 CK、LDH 含量显著降低,MDA 含

量明显升高。实验结果(表 6)显示,与 CMC 组相比,硝苯地平组,说明式 I 化合物可明显抑制 CK 和 LDH 从胞内漏出。说明式 I 化合物对 I_{so} 所致的心肌组织损伤有明显的保护作用。

表 6 对 Iso 致心肌损伤大鼠心肌组织匀浆的影响(x±s, n=8)

Group D	ose	Activity of CK	Activity of LDH	MDA
/1	mg∙kg ⁻¹	(U/L)	(U/L)	(nmol/g)
CMC-Na		108.84±21.11	98.57±12.81	253.23±35.11
化合物 C	0.76	186.55±26.25*	201.33±25.24***	121.670±15.24***
化合物 D	0.76	270.41±34.31*	292.27±29.44*	78.43±7.51***
化合物 E	0.76	206.18±43.80***	160.27±20.36***	89.62±12.37***
化合物 F	0.76	221.58±45.58***	157.39±20.69***	105.02±10.84***
化合物 G	0.76	225.60±31.81***	152.22±25.42***	99.52±13.15***
, 化合物 H	0.76	230.15±53.46***	167.23±27.44***	105.52±14.64***
化合物 I	0.76	214.27±40.62***	159.82±31.69***	115.02±10.34***
化合物J	0.76	268.28±42.59***	197.45±26.88***	95.67±15.67***
Nif	0.76	195.67±32.63*	166.68±29.64***	183.15±29.67***

与 CMC-Na 组相比, *P<0.05, ***P<0.001

15 实验实例 4 对脑缺血模型的保护作用

一、实验材料

NIH 系小鼠,由广东省医学实验动物中心提供,合格证号 98A032, 99A030; 达纳康(Tanakan),由 Ipsen 公司生产,丙二酸 (5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯 (代号化合物 C),或丁二酸 (5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯 (代号化合物 E),或已 化合物 D),或戊二酸 (5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯 (代号化合物 E),或已二酸 (5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯 (代号化合物 F),乙二醇二磺酸 (5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯 (代号化合物 G),丙二醇二磺酸 (5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯 (代号化合物 H),丁二醇二磺酸 (5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯 (代号化合物 I),戊二醇二磺酸 (5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯 (代号化合物 J);均由中山大学药学系药物化学实验室合成提供,使用时 0.5%CMC-Na配成所需浓度液体。

二、实验方法与结果

NIH 小鼠称体重后,以戊巴比妥钠 60mg • kg-¹,麻醉,进行手术。将小鼠仰卧位固定,颈部正中切开皮肤约 7mm,分离两侧颈总动脉,并套以"0"号丝线,缺血时用动脉夹夹闭双侧颈总动脉 2min,造成大脑缺血状态,缺血结束,松开动脉夹,恢复血液再灌注,短时间歇 5min,如此反复二次。阻断

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颈总动脉血流后,缝合切口。加上尾端放血,放血量为总血量的 10%以下。 术毕从腹腔内注入适量的生理盐水以补充血容量。假手术组麻醉后分离双侧 颈总动脉但不阻断血流,亦不放血。

双侧颈总动脉完全阻断后,首先出现惊厥,体温降低,呼吸减慢,最后翻正反射消失。实验动物以体温降低和翻正反射消失为缺血阳性指标,无典型缺血指征者弃之不用。在缺血过程中、或手术后均会有动物死亡。恢复血液灌注后,动物翻正反射逐渐恢复,呼吸加快,3~5 小时基本恢复正常活动。手术后的动物随机分为 11 组:假手术组,化合物 C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J组,达纳康组,空白组。每天给药一次,按表 7 剂量灌胃,连续给药 10 天。10 天后进行记忆试验。

组别	剂量	到达暗箱的	为潜伏期(秒)	错误次数
	(mg·kg ⁻¹)	学 习	记忆	(n)
假手术组		32.7 ± 12.1**	65.4 ± 15.2***	2.2 ± 1.0**
空白对照组		12.3 ± 5.2	33.1 ± 13.4	6.9 ± 1.4
化合物C组	4.5	24.4 ± 17.3°	58.1 ± 16.2***	2.5 ± 1.5***
化合物 D 组	4.5	37.3 ± 15.1***	67.4 ± 19.7**	1.2 ± 1.0***
化合物E组	4.5	24.1 ± 16.0°	458 ± 12.9*	3.1 ± 2.7
化合物F组	4.5	28.7 ± 11.8***	46.5 ± 13.8°	2.9 ± 1.1***
化合物 G 组	4.5	29.5 ± 17.5°	47.5 ± 15.7°	3.4 ± 1.6 ***
化合物 H 组	4.5	26.2 ± 15.2°	56.0 ± 17.2°	3.0 ± 1.5***
化合物 I 组	4.5	$25.7 \pm 14.8^{\circ}$	46.5 ± 13.8*	3.1 ± 1.7***
化合物J组	4.5	30.8 ± 15.0***	52.0 ± 17.2°	3.2 ± 1.6***
达纳康组	31.2	$23.1 \pm 8.7^{**}$	53.2 + 18.6"	33+13***

与空白对照组相比,*P<0.05, **P<0.01, ***P<0.001;

从表 7 的结果显示,假手术组与空白组相比,进入暗箱的潜伏期明显延长,受电击次数明显减少 (P<0.001),说明脑缺血再灌注对小鼠的学习记忆功能造成了明显损害。与空白对照组相比,受试化合物能够明显延长进入暗箱的潜伏期,同时能显著降低错误次数,对脑缺血造成记忆功能损伤具有保护作用。

实验实例 5 对机体免疫功能的影响

一、实验材料

30 NIH 系小鼠,实验动物合格证号: 97A018,由广东省医学实验动物中心 提供。

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SD 系大白鼠,实验动物合格证号: 97A017,由广东省医学实验动物中心提供:家鸡,由中山大字菜市场购得;丙二酸 (5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯 (代号化合物 C),或丁二酸 (5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯 (代号化合物 D),或戊二酸 (5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯 (代号化合物 E),或已二酸 (5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯 (代号化合物 F),乙二醇二磺酸 (5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯 (代号化合物 G),丙二醇二磺酸 (5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯 (代号化合物 H),丁二醇二磺酸 (5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯 (代号化合物 I),戊二醇二磺酸 (5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯 (代号化合物 J);均由中山大学药学系药物化学实验室合成提供,使用时 0.5%CMC-Na 配成所需浓度液体。

二、实验方法

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对小鼠胸腺和脾脏的作用

选择健康 NIH 系小鼠 90 只, 18-22g, 雌雄各半,每只实验时腹腔注射环磷酰胺 60mg/kg 体重,随机分成 9 组,每组 10 只,雌雄各半,即空白对照组,化合物 C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J组。灌胃组受试样品,给受试样品剂量见表 8,连续给受试样品 30 天,第 30 天各组小鼠禁食一天,但提供饮水。第 31 天,处死各组小鼠,称量各组小鼠的体重,胸腺及脾脏重量,计算胸腺指数及脾脏指数,比较各组间的差异。

三、实验结果

表 8 对小鼠胸腺和脾脏的作用 $(\bar{x}\pm SD, n=10)$

	衣8 刈小鼠胸	除和胖胜的TF	\mathbf{H} (XX30, \mathbf{H} -10)	
-	项目	剂量	胸腺指数	肿 脏 指 数
	组别	(mg/kg)	(mg/10g 体重)	(mg/10g 体重)
	空白对照组	1%CMC	11.06±3.21	42.42 ± 8.31
	化合物 C	10	18.98土2.32***	57.55±11.23**
	化合物 D	10	25.59±3.70***	103.47±13.40***
	化合物 E	10	20.22 ± 2.75***	68.20±9.82***
	化合物 F	10	16.24±3.31***	75.24±15.48***
	化合物 G	10	18.39±3.24***	80.22±17.33***
	化合物 H	10	19.75 ± 3.06***	72.30 ± 11.17***
	化合物 I	10	16.44 ± 3.25***	69.60±16.10***
	化合物 J	10	17.24±3.34***	61.29±15.34**

与空白对照组相比, **P<0.01,**P<0.01。

30 从表 8 所示小鼠免疫器官重量实验结果可知,与空白对照组相比,化合物 C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J组小鼠胸腺指数及小鼠脾脏脂数能够显著升高。

实验实例 6 对骨质疏松的药理作用

- 一、实验材料
- 1.1 动物

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- SD 系大鼠, 雌雄各半, 体重(196±47.3)g, 由广东省医学实验动物中心提供。
 - 1.2 药品与试剂

丙二酸 (5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯 (代号化合物 C),或丁二酸 (5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯 (代号化合物 D),或戊二酸 (5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯 (代号化合物 E),或已二酸 (5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯 (代号化合物 G),丙二醇二磺酸(5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯 (代号化合物 G),丙二醇二磺酸(5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯 (代号化合物 H),丁二醇二磺酸(5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯 (代号化合物 I),戊二醇二磺酸(5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯 (代号化合物 I),戊二醇二磺酸(5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯 (代号化合物 J);均由中山大学药学系药物化学实验室合成提供;维甲酸,重庆华邦制药有限公司,批准文号(95)卫药准字 X-140号,批号 991201。罗钙全,上海罗氏制药有限公司,批准文号(96)卫药准字 J-88-3(1)号,批号 B1063。以上药品试剂临用前用 0.5%CMC-Na 配制成混悬液。

1.3 仪器

XSP-BM 生物显微镜,由上海光学仪器厂制造。Panasonic 彩色闭路监控摄像机,由 Matushita Electric Industrial Co.,Ltd 制造。创格图像分析软件,由中青旅创格科集团公司设计。IRIS Advantage (HR)等离子体发射光谱仪(中山大学测试中心提供)由 Thermo Jarrell Ash Corporation, U.S.A制造。

- 二、实施方法
- 2.1 维甲酸诱导大鼠骨质疏松模型

选取大鼠 88 只,体重 (196±47.3) g,雌雄各半,随机分成 11 组。分为正常空白组 (空白组)、维甲酸模型组 (模型组)、阳性药物对照组 (罗钙全组)、受试化合物 C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J 给药组。除正常空白组灌服 0.5%CMC-Na 溶液 10ml *Kg-1体重外,各组大鼠每天上午灌服维甲酸 70mg *kg-1体重,下午各大鼠相应灌服受试物。连续给药 30 天后,处死大鼠,取大鼠右股骨。

2.2 股骨组织计量学观察与测量

取右股骨相同部位组织块,常规脱钙,石蜡包埋,HE染色。在普通光学显微镜下观察,将所有图像经摄像机模数转换后输入主机,经图像分析软件处理可得到如下参数指标:相对骨体积,指骨小梁占骨髓腔的百分比,1.25×10×4 倍;平均骨小梁宽度,1.25×10×10 倍;单位面积骨小梁内骨细胞数,用图像分析软件采集同样面积骨小梁的图像(640×480),计算相应区域内的骨细胞数,1.25×10×40 倍;平均骨细胞陷窝长度,1.25×10×40 倍;平均骨细胞陷窝宽度,1.25×10×40 倍。以上5个静态指标参数,均观察 10个视野,求其均值。

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表 9 对维甲酸诱导大鼠骨质疏松模型的股骨病变的影响, n=8, x±s

组别	相对骨体积 -	单位面积	平均骨小梁宽度
	/%	骨小梁内细胞数	/µm
空白组	38.57±3.25***	.15. 75±4. 21*	68.61±10.21**
模型组	22.63±3.15	12.71±4.36	44. 91 ± 18. 72
罗钙全组	36.72±7.82***	19.27±3.89**	67. 16±13. 11**
化合物C组	38.94±3.73***	19.50±5.54*	72.69±10.38***
化合物 D 组	41.55±4.38***	20.70±5.27***	70.76±8.56***
化合物 E 组	35.87±3.12***	19.35±3.13**	68.66±9.80***
化合物F组	37. 14±3. 46***	26.31±3.16***	74.67±3.56***
化合物G组	34. 37±3. 27***	25.84±3.31***	69.67±3.15**
化合物H组	38. 31 ± 3. 55***	35.69±3.70***	60.84±4.81*
化合物I组	29.84 ± 3.56***	31.84±3.94***	61.37±4.71*
化合物 J组	37.55±3.26***	29.84±3.16***	67.84±4.68*

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与模型组相比, *P<0.05, **P<0.01, ***P<0.001

从表 9 所示维甲酸诱导大鼠骨质疏松实验结果可知,与模型相比,化合物 C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J能够有效提高相对骨体积、单位面积骨小梁内细胞数、平均骨小梁宽度,提票受试化合物具有治疗骨质疏松作用。

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实验实例 7 对肾功能衰竭的作用

- 一、实验材料
- 1.1 动物: NIH 小鼠, 18~22g, 雌雄各半, 由广东省医学实验动物中心提供。
- 30 1.2 试剂: 内毒素, Sigma Chemical Com.; 丙二酸 (5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3 β-羟基)二酯 (代号化合物 C),或丁二酸(5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3 β-羟基)二酯 (代号

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化合物 D), 或戊二酸(5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯(代号化合物 E), 或已二酸(5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯(代号化合物 F), 乙二醇二磺酸(5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯(代号化合物 G), 丙二醇二磺酸(5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯(代号化合物 H), 丁二醇二磺酸(5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯(代号化合物 J), 戊二醇二磺酸(5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3β-羟基)二酯(代号化合物 J); 均由中山大学药学系药物化学实验室合成提供,使用前用 0.5%CMC-Na 配制成所需浓度液体。

二、实验方法

内毒素致动物急性肾衰模型

选取小鼠 100 只,随机分为 10 组,分为正常对照组、病理模型组、受试 经合物 C、D、E、F、G、H、I、J组,各组分别腹腔注射给予受试物或同体积 溶媒 (0.5%CMC-Na) 后,立即尾静脉注射内毒素 0.06g/kg(正常对照组注射等 量的生理盐水)。5 小时后,小鼠摘眼球取血,测定血清尿素氮(BUN)和肌肝(Cr) 浓度。取各小鼠一只肾分别制成 100ml •L⁻¹ 匀浆,测定谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶(GS H-Px)活性。

三、实验结果

从表 10 所示急性肾功能衰竭实验结果可知,与病理模型组相比,化合物 C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J能够有效抑制因内毒素致小鼠血清 BUN, Cr 值升高,提高 GSH-Px 酶活性,对内毒素致动物急性肾衰具有保护作用。

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表 10 受试化合物对急性肾功能衰竭的作用(x±SD, n=10)

	项目	剂量	Cr/10mg.L-1	BUN/10mg.L-1	GSH-Px/nU-L-1
	组别	(mg/kg)			·
	正常对照组	0.5%CMC	12.28±2.53***	182.5±26.9***	45.5±18.7***
	病理模型组	0.5%CMC	59.23 ± 13.15	485.8±34.7	19.3 ± 8.4
25	化合物 C 组	10	37.99 ± 8.74***	387.0±40.2***	29.8±11.6*
25	化合物 D组	10	29.31 ± 7.94***	295.5±36.0***	38.4±15.0**
	化合物 E组	-10	32.86±8.07***	315.9±40.8***	32.0±14.4*
	化合物 F组	10	38.31±9.69***	377.1±38.1***	$35.2 \pm 12.8*$
	化合物 G组	10	40.42±10.94***	412.2±40.5***	31.8±12.3*
	化合物 Η组	10	35.78 ± 7.26***	366.0±30.2***	35.6±10.7*
	化合物 1组	10	34.41 ± 9.65***	344.4±40.6***	37.6±15.1***
	化合物 J组	10	37.60±8.44***	337.6±32.8***	32.2 ± 13. 1**

³⁰ 与病理模型组相比,*P<0.05. **P<0.01, ***P<0.001.

本发明上述实验例说明式 I 化合物在治疗心律失常、心肌缺血、脑缺血、 免疫功能低下、骨质疏松、肾衰等方面同样具有显著的治疗效果,可用于制 备治疗心律失常、心脏缺血、脑缺血、骨质疏松、肾衰以及增强机体免疫力 的药物。

权 利 要 求

1. 式 I 的二酸 (5-雄甾烯-17-酮-3 β -羟基)二酯化合物在制备用于治疗 心律失常、心肮缺血、脑缺血、骨质疏松、肾衰以及增强机体免疫力的 药物中的应用。

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No. PCT/CN02/00364

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER A61K 31/565 A61P 9/06 9/10 19/10 13/12 37/04 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC B. FIELDS SEARCHED Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) A61K Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched CHINA JOURNAL NET DOCUMENT DATABASE; CHINA PHARMACEUTICAL ABSTRACT; Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) \$\text{STN;WP}_{\text{EPODOC}}; Pal_{\text{CNPAT}}; CHINA JOURNAL NET DOCUMENT DATABASE; CHINA PHARMACEUTICAL ABSTRACT;} C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT Category* Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages YiChuan Xuebao (2000), 27(3), 195-201 and abstract 1 Zhongyao Xinyao Yu Linchuang Yaoli 2001.07 vol.2. no.4 p256-309 1 PX Journal of China Pharmaceutical University 2002, 33(2):149-152 1 CN 1176786 whole document "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance, the claimed invention cannot be considered to volve an inventive step when the document is taken almost principle or theory underlying the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim (S) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed Date of the actual completion of the international search Date of the actual completion of the international search Date of the actual completion of the international search Date of the actual completion of the international search		
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STN;WPI; EPODOC; PAI; CNPAT; CHINA JOURNAL NET DOCUMENT DATABASE; CHINA PHARMACEUTICAL ABSTRACT; C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT Category* Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages Relevant to claim No. X YiChuan Xuebao (2000), 27(3), 195-201 and abstract P, X Zhongyao Xinyao Yu Linchuang Yaoli 2001.07 vol.2. no.4 p256-309 P, X Journal of China Pharmaccutical University 2002, 33(2):149-152 A CN 1176786 whole document **CN 1176786 whole documents: "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim (8) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed Date of the actual completion of the international search Date of the actual completion of the international search Total passages Relevant to claim No. 1 **CP** It alter document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered novel or cannot be consid	CHINA JOURNAL NET DOCUMENT DATABA	ASE; CHINA PHARMACEUTICAL ABSTRACT;
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YiChuan Xuebao (2000), 27(3), 195-201 and abstract 1	C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT	
P,X Journal of China Pharmaccutical University 2002, 33(2):149-152 Tender documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex. Special categories of cited documents:	X YiChuan Xuebao (2000), 27(3), 195-201 and abs	stract 1
Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex. * Special categories of cited documents: "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance arrier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention document which may throw doubts on priority claim (S) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "B" document published prior to the international filing date document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family Date of the actual completion of the international search		
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* Special categories of cited documents: "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim (S) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed "E" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "E" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family Date of the actual completion of the international search report	☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. [See patent family annex.
	* Special categories of cited documents: "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim (S) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date	 "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
02, Sep. 2002 (02. 09. 2002) 1 2 SEP 2002	-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Name and mailing address of the ISA/CN 6 Xitucheng Rd., Jimen Bridge, Haidian District, 100088 Beijing, China Facsimile No. 86-10-62019451 Form PCT/ISA /210 (second sheet) (July 1998) Authorized officer Zhou Ying-Zi Telephone No. 86-10-62093104	6 Xitucheng Rd., Jimen Bridge, Haidian District, 100088 Beijing, China Facsimile No. 86-10-62019451	Authorized officer Zhou Ying-Zi

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No. PCT/CN02/00364

Box I	Observations where certain claims were found unsearch able (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)
This int	ernational search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:
1.	Claims Nos:
	because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2. 🔲	Claims Nos:
	because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
<u> </u> 	
3. 🔲	Claims Nos:
[[because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a)
Box II	Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)
This Int	ernational Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:
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<u>}</u>	
}	
	
1. 🗌	As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. 🛛	As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment
	of any additional fee.
3.	As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
	·
4. 🗀	No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:
Remarl	k on protest
	No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.
= ===	777 A 1940 C 11 11 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17

Form PCT/ISA /210 (cotinuation of first sheet (1)) (July 1998)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT International application No. Information on patent family members PCT/CN 01/01272 Patent family Patent document Pubication **Publication** cited in search report Date members(s) date CN 1176786 1998-03-25 None

Form PCT/ISA/210 (patent family annex) (July 1998)

国际申请号

PCT/CN02/00364

A.	Ŧ	颞	Ėή	4	类

A61K 31/565 A61P 9/06 9/10 19/10 13/12 37/04

按照国际专利分类表(IPC)或者同时按照国家分类和 IPC 两种分类

B. 检索领域

检索的最低限度文献(标明分类体系和分类号)

A61K

包含在检索领域中的除最低限度文献以外的检索文献

中国药学文摘 中国期刊网专题全文数据库

在国际检索时查阅的电子数据库(数据库的名称和,如果实际可行的,使用的检索词)

STN WPI EPODOC CNPAT PAJ 中国药学文摘 中国期刊网专题全文数据库

C. 相关文件

类 型*	引用文件,必要时,指明相关段落	相关的权利要求编号
x	遗传学报 2000 27(3),195—201 页和摘要	1
P, X	中药新药与临床药理 2001 年 7 月 12 卷第 4 期 256-309 页	1
P, X	中国药科大学学报,2002,33(2): 149-152	1
A	CN 1176786 权利要求书和说明书	1
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	某余文件在	C栏的续	页中列出。
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□ 见同族专利附件。

- * 引用文件的专用类型:
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- "&" 同族专利成员的文件

国际检索实际完成的日期

2.9月.2002 (02.09.02)

国际检索报告邮寄日期

1 2. 9月 2002 (1.2. 0 9. 02)

国际检索单位名称和邮寄地址

ISA/CN

中国北京市海淀区西土城路 6 号(100088)

传真号: 86-10-62019451

受权官员

周来圏の正式

电话号码: 86-10-62093104

PCT/ISA/210 表(笆 2 页)(1998 年 7 月)

王	际	申	请	号	

PCT/CN02/00364

第I栏	关于某些权利要求不能作为检索主题的意见(接第1页第1项)
按条约	17(2)(a)对某些权利要求未作国际检索报告的理由如下:
1.	权利要求(编号):
	因为它们涉及到不要求本国际检索单位检索的主题,即:
I	
2. 🔲	权利要求(编号):
	因为它们涉及到国际申请中不符合规定的要求的部分,以至于不能进行任何有意义的国际检索,
	具体地说:
3.	权利要求(编号):
	因为它们是从属权利要求,并且没有按照细则 6.4(a)第 2 句和第 3 句的要求撰写。 ————————————————————————————————————
第11栏	关于缺乏发明单一性时的意见(接第 1 页第 2 项)
	检索单位在该国际申请中发现多项发明,即:
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	一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个
2. 🛛	由于无需付出有理由要求附加费的劳动即能对全部可检索的权利要求都进行检索,本国际检索单位未
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٠. ت	求。具体地说,是权利要求(编号):
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4. 🔲	申请人未按时缴纳所要求的附加检索费。因此,本国际检索报告仅涉及权利要求中首先提到的发明;
	包含该发明的权利要求是(编号):
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	□ 支付附加检索费时未提交异议书。

PCT/ISA/210 表(第 1 页的续页(1))(1998 年 7 月)

当 际 位 宗 报 舌 关于同族专利成员的情报			国际甲胄号 PC	T/CN02/00364
检索报告中引用的	公布日期			
专利文件	Δ''(1 1)9 3	同族专利成员		公布日期

CN 1176786 98-03-25 无 PCT/ISA/210 表(同族专利附件)(1998 年 7 月)